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'More Risks—No A-Bombs'

Russia Feels 'Oats,' To Heat Cold War

CPYRGHT



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Expert on "limited war."

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Policy planner

Change In U. S. Public Opinion Toward Preparedness Sought

The writer of this dispatch is a veteran Pentagon reporter and a lieutenant-colonel in the U. S. Army Intelligence Reserve.

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WASHINGTON, July 18—If U. S. military strategists have it figured right—

- 1—You can expect the cold war to begin to get a lot hotter.
- 2—You can expect the Soviet Union to step up its campaign to get the U. S. out of Berlin within the next two years.

3—You can expect a buildup in Soviet armed forces.

4—You can expect increased economic warfare and more underground activity in places like South Vietnam, Iran, Africa and Latin America.

These developments could possibly lead the U. S. to reverse itself and go on the diplomatic offensive.

But the war in the near future.

Here's Why

Here's the reasoning behind these statements:

Soviet strategists have analyzed their own situation, decided they're now strong enough so that they don't need to fear the West.

They've added up their economic growth, scientific progress, military strength and psychological gains.

They've decided they can afford to play a even rougher

Until now, U. S. military strategists believe, the Reds have felt the West—if united—could destroy them at will. So, despite their outward belligerence, they've been cagey. They will still be cagey, but take more risks short of war.

So worried is the Department of Defense about its analysis of Soviet intentions, it has begun a quiet but determined attack to change U. S. public opinion toward greater preparedness.

This campaign began July 13 when the Pentagon called up 200 or so selected reserve officers — men influential in their own communities. They include two state governors, three Congressmen, judges, educators, business executives.

Brains Huddle

They're here for two weeks of private briefings by carefully selected briefers, men like Paul Nitze, former Director of the State Department's Policy Planning Staff; Col. William Kintner of the Plans Division of the Office of Army Assistant Chief of Staff, former Secretary of State Dean Acheson, Dr. Edward Allen of the Central Intelligence Agency, William Sullivan of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Dr. Henry A. Kissinger of Harvard University, expert on "limited" war.

Even members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff have been present. The reserve officers are

being paid full time by the Department of Defense to listen to these briefings.

The Department frankly hopes these men will go back to their communities to help create a "resolute and informed United States climate of opinion on Free World Security."

Defense briefers charge that a war with the Russians is being fought now, in "peacetime." They hold that if the U. S. is going to win that war it must, like the Russians, regard peace as merely another form of war.

They urge that the U. S. organize at the topmost levels of this government a strong co-ordinated counter attack on the Russians — psychological, economic and political warfare, as well as through military preparedness.

Big Shift

They hold that the National Security Council, basically a Council of key Cabinet Secretaries is ineffective for this task.

They advocate a concerted drive through radio, television and the newspapers, to "awaken" American citizens.

Defense Department strategists don't fear there'll be a war tomorrow. They foresee what they call a "protracted" conflict, with the Soviets slowly taking what they can take by psychological, underground and economic warfare and by small revolutions and brush-fire wars.

Meanwhile, the Soviets will be buying time until they get strong enough to shut the U. S. first out of Europe, second out of the Middle East. And then

This thinking is a big change from the massive retaliation concept that has dominated Pentagon thinking in the past several years. It could mean major changes in Defense programs.

If this changed philosophy is carried over into the State Department, it could make shifts in U. S. foreign policy. It would take the U. S. off the defensive and put this country on the offensive.

This could be the beginning of a major national debate.